

the American Continent, should so far avail it that no spark of war kindled in the other quarters of the globe should be wafted across the wide ocean which separates us from them, and it will be so. (To Baron de Humboldt, 1813, C. VI, 267.)

SOVEREIGNTY.—But your majesty, or your governors, have carried this power beyond every limit known, or provided for, by the laws. After dissolving- one house of representatives they have refused to call another, so that for a great length of time, the legislature provided by the laws has been out of existence. From the nature of things every society must at all times possess within itself the sovereign powers of legislation. While these bodies are in existence to whom the people have delegated the powers of legislation, they alone possess and may exercise those powers; but when they are dissolved by the lopping off of one or more of their branches, the power reverts to the people, who may exercise it to unlimited extent, either assembling together in person, sending deputies, or in any other way they may think proper, and the frame of government thus dissolved, should the people take upon them to lay the throne of your government prostrate, or to discontinue their connection with the British empire, none will be so bold as to decide against the right or efficacy of such avulsion. (From "A Summary View," 1774. F. I., 443.)

SOVEREIGNTY.—That as the United States in Congress assembled represent the sovereignty of the whole Union, their body collectively and their President individually should on all occasions have precedence of all other bodies and persons. (From "Resolve on Continental Congress," 1784 (?). F. III., 464.)

SOVEREIGNTY.—It is the right of every nation to prohibit acts of sovereignty from being exercised by any other within its limits; and the duty of a neutral nation to prohibit such as would injure one of the warring powers; the granting military commissions within the United States by any other authority than their own is an infringement on their sovereignty, and particularly so when granted to their own citizens to> lead them to commit an. act contrary to the duties they owe their own coun-